

bringing about normal peace conditions will not be with Germany but with the Allies. It is assumed that Germany will accede to any reasonable terms which the United States insists upon. The major difficulty will be not in maintaining the present friendly relations with the Allies and at the same time obtain the rights which America claims as one of the victors in the war.

In view of the fact that the Versailles treaty is an accepted fact, it will not be easy, it is clearly seen, to have American rights recognized except through the willingness of the Allies to concede the points which this Government may make. These difficulties are not regarded as insuperable, nor will they, in the opinion of Senate leaders, injure the amicable relations existing between this country and its former associates in the war.

This opinion does not overlook the fact that certain questions are at issue as shown by the published reports of the British Secretary of State's reply to former Secretary Coghlin's note concerning the Mesopotamian mandate. The question of mandates suggests the greatest possibility of a breach, involving as it does an agreement with Great Britain over Mesopotamia and with all the allied Powers, and especially with Japan, over the question of the island of Yap.

With full recognition of these difficulties the Administration purposes to move with deliberation so that a proper solution of all questions can be reached.

VIVIANI EXPLAINS HIS MISSION HERE

Seeks to Learn American Point of View.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Rene Viviani, former Premier of France, said in a statement today to the Associated Press that the purpose of his visit to this country was to sound public opinion and inform the American people of conditions in France.

The French envoy expressed gratification at the sentiment favorable to France he had observed in conferences with leading public officials about the legal and political discussions which involved the treaty of peace.

The statement of the former French Premier was the first he has made since his arrival in the United States in which the purposes of his mission were set forth. In connection with his conferences here M. Viviani said he had authorized no one to state conditions he had drawn, presumably having reference to dispatches published abroad purporting to outline his views.

M. Viviani's statement was carefully prepared in French, and the following is a translation of it:

"M. Viviani, who since his arrival in Washington has been received by numerous notables, has been greatly touched by the cordiality which all have shown to him, a cordiality which was extended through him to France, of which he is the representative. He has heard much and has responded as best he could in view of his mission, which is to inform the American people of the condition of France and to inform himself concerning American opinion.

"He has observed with deep feeling in the course of the legal and political discussions which involved the treaty of peace a unanimous sentiment favorable to France, for which, in recognition of her past valiance and present difficulty, all America has preserved its affection.

"In the course of these different discussions and for the sole purpose of conversation M. Viviani has been obliged to express every hypothesis, even those which his opinion opposes, to the end of weighing with his conferees the elements of good and evil in them all. It should be clearly understood that the only opinion which could be expressed of these discussions as a result of these discussions which though drawn are not his own.

"The impression which M. Viviani has brought away from these conferences, and which has been no surprise to him, is the disinterested and pure friendship of America, and M. Viviani will never be able adequately to express with what appreciation France regards the noble country which is now his host."

BRITISH OBTAIN LEAD IN SOVIET CONCESSIONS

Will Exploit Properties They Own in Russia.

PARIS, April 5.—The denationalization of Russian industries in order to permit of the exploitation of various works by foreign concessionaries will begin with the British-owned properties. It is announced in a Moscow message sent out by the official Soviet wireless service today.

A Moscow wireless despatch Monday said measures were taken by the Soviet Government to allow foreign owners of manufacturing in Russia to exploit their properties under a regime similar to that established for the mines.

In the discussions in the Soviet speakers declared that without foreign capital it would be impossible to re-establish the economic situation in Russia, the Soviets having proved incapable of accomplishing this end.

REVAL, April 5.—Despite the new trade agreement between Great Britain and Soviet Russia, the largest proportion of the extremely small amount of goods entering Russia through Estonia continues to be of American origin. One freighter in this port has just unloaded 100,000 pairs of American shoes and a quantity of leather for shipment into Russia, while another American steamship, similarly laden, has just arrived here. These deals were negotiated by the Robert Dollar concern some months ago.

LENINE'S TRADE OFFER SEEN AS PROPAGANDA

Petrograd Citizen Here Indorses U. S. Viewpoint.

Jacob Gourary, former capitalist of Petrograd, who left the city fifteen months ago and has been in touch with friends who know about conditions in Russia, arrived yesterday by the Lloyd Sabaudia liner *Pesaro*, declaring that the United States was doing the right thing in refusing to trade with the Bolsheviks.

The chief object of Lenine and his associates, Mr. Gourary said, was to find new avenues for the spreading of Bolshevik propaganda.

RUSSIA'S GOLD RESERVE DOWN \$740,000,000

BERLIN, April 5.—The Russian gold reserve, which was 1,600,000,000 gold rubles at the opening of the war has been reduced to 120,000,000 gold rubles, or \$50,000,000, according to the estimates of the financial experts of countries having representatives in Moscow, who have been studying the Bolshevik economic situation.

The Russian Soviet Government also has large stocks of jewels and art objects not in museums, upon which it hopes to obtain loans.

GALE SENT TO GUATEMALA.

VERA CRUZ, April 5.—Linn A. E. Gale, an American radical, who was ordered expelled from Mexico, was put on a train bound for Guatemala today. Gale begged not to be sent to the United States as he feared arrest. Gale related he was a German named "Wurfenberfeld."

FRANCE IS ANXIOUS ABOUT U. S. TREATY

Hope for American Recognition of Territorial Decisions of Versailles Pact.

FEAR EFFECT ON BERLIN

Arbitration of Demands on Germany Deemed Undesirable.

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Private dispatches received here from the mission headed by Rene Viviani, as well as news contained in press reports, have prepared the French Government to accept the passage of Senator Knox's peace resolution and have destroyed the hope to which the Government here clung up to a few days ago that some way would be found whereby the United States would ratify the Treaty of Versailles with the League of Nations covenant modified or excluded from the treaty.

It is believed here that M. Viviani himself hoped for this until he reached Washington.

However, the mission is regarded as having accomplished very much in its declarations obtained, even if France must abandon her hope of seeing the United States a party to the treaty. Accepting the passage of the Knox peace resolution as now definitely assured, the problem before France and the other allies, it is admitted here, is to readjust their policy on the basis of that of the United States, who has now fairly well defined her position on future negotiations.

In this connection it is believed the French Government is beginning to look somewhat beyond the Knox resolution to the treaty which the United States will negotiate with Germany. The questions asked in diplomatic circles here are:

Will the United States recognize in her separate peace action the territorial boundaries of the Versailles Treaty and the various other decisions of the Paris peace conference, such as Danzig, the status of the Saar Valley and the mandate theory?

In the United States making a separate peace with Germany as the German Empire was constituted in 1914, or the Germany of the Versailles Treaty?

It is apparent that whatever information has come here privately from Washington in the last few days has not removed the necessity of asking these questions. A study of the text of the last Knox resolution fails to show any declaration that the United States accepts the various Versailles settlements, although the hope, if it is not a presumptuous one, here is that Senators Knox and Lodge mean in some declaration, either in a new Knox resolution or a subsequent American-German treaty, to recognize the new territorial limits of Danzig and the Saar Valley and the other settlements, including the approaching division of Upper Silesia.

Diplomatically it was said here that the Administration in Washington has only recognized German responsibility for the war and reparation liability. Naturally fear is aroused that the new independent position of the United States will be taken advantage of by Germany to weaken the Allies' treaty position, the whole of German diplomacy being aimed at developing a controversy not only respecting reparations, but over other treaty disputes wherein she can bring the United States as arbitrator, envisaging America's role from now on as a neutral.

In line with this Germany is expected to construe the last paragraph of the American note as an encouragement for her to assume the initiative in new negotiations, which, designedly falling short of the Allies' terms, will give Germany the desired basis for an appeal to America to arbitrate. That still appears very undesirable to French officials.

France Has Lost 5.7 P.C. of Population Since 1911

PARIS, April 5.—France has lost approximately five and seven-tenths per cent. of her population since the 1911 census, according to the early returns of the 1921 census. In a fourth of the population area, including the city of Paris and eighteen departments, three departments showed a total gain of 40,000, while fifteen departments lost 617,000. Paris, which was believed to have greatly increased, was found to be almost stationary.

PREMIER REFUSES TO CONTROL MINES

Continued from First Page.

There is a growing manifestation of unwillingness on the part of the Triple Alliance to accept the challenge. Labor is not as well prepared politically as the Government and knows the strength the Government could command if the question goes to an election on a straight out issue of socialization.

Lloyd George's Speech.

In his remarks in the House of Commons the Prime Minister said: "What we all are anxious to do is to arrive at some pacification of this very dangerous dispute, if it could be done in a way which is compatible with the interests of the nation as a whole. There has been a general demand for the decontrol of all industries. The subsidizing of a great industry from taxation is wrong in principle and is practically indefensible. A subsidy of this kind at the present moment is especially indefensible, having regard to the heavy taxation in this country and the condition of the Exchequer. The loss in the coal industry before March 21 upon working control, payment of wages and guaranteed profits came to over a million pounds sterling a week. As prices are falling that amount would increase to an annual loss of between fifty and sixty millions to the Exchequer. It might very well run to something like a hundred millions."

"We have been told that if we guaranteed wages and profits for another two months all might be well. What is the prospect? Notice of decontrol of the mines was given last January. If it had been purely a question of two months, it would have been worth while even the placing of this burden on the taxpayers in order to avert the calamity of a great national dispute. But there is no promise of a guarantee, not even for a more period than at the end of a month, or two or three months, we will not be face to face with the same situation. Therefore it is essential that industry be brought back to face with the end of Government control.

"We would be very glad to take any steps to promote further discussion between the miners and the owners of the mines with a view to arriving at a better understanding."

No Subsidy to Industry.

"We must make it clear that we cannot enter into any negotiations upon the expectation that we could recommend Parliamentary maintenance of industry from general taxation. (Cheers.) We can't enter into any discussion based upon the assumption that it is possible to resume control of industry, but between these two limitations there is a very wide field of discussion.

"The discussion would be with the miners' federation and the coal owners' federation. Anything the Government could do to promote a good understanding between the miners and the owners of the mines it would be willing to undertake."

John R. Clynes led off for labor in the discussion, declaring that it was the sudden determination on the part of the Government to lift its control of the coal mines at the end of March instead of at the end of August that precipitated the crisis. He admitted that the coal industry was facing difficult times, but declared that the Government policy had released the state, the consumer and the owners of the burden and put it all on the miners.

SULTAN'S HEIR HAILS KEMAL AS VICTOR

Greeks Continue Retreat in Asia Minor, Burning Villages as They Go.

By the Associated Press.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 5.—With the Turks only a few miles from Brusa, the population of the city is badly frightened at the prospect of Turkish reprisals. The Greeks have rejected the Turkish proposal for an armistice for the burial of the dead. The Turks have protested against the burning of villages by the Greeks in their retreat.

The Turkish heir apparent has sent congratulations to Mustafa Kemal Pasha, leader of the victorious Nationalists. The Turkish advance, apparently, has surprised all military observers here, most of whom believe the Greeks will rally, though it is pointed out that what their outcome eventually the Greeks are sustaining losses which are not warranted.

The Nationalists' main drive now is toward Ismid and is being held by the Greeks.

The security of the Allies occupying Constantinople is believed by some to be threatened unless the Greeks are able to hold firmly the Turkish Nationalists. The Allies are considering the employment of their fleets to protect the city.

The Greeks are evacuating Afium-Karahissar, the important junction point on the Bagdad Railway, which their Southern army captured in their recent offensive drive, and are retiring to their old positions.

The Greek casualties during the past ten days on the Eski-Shehr front are estimated at 150 officers and 4,000 men. The Greek debacle at Eski-Shehr is said to have been due to the failure of a division in the Sugut sector to advance in conjunction with a division from Bilejik to the north, and another from Inegol, to the southwest. The morale of the Greek troops is said to be poor. Their constant fight against superior numbers and the fact that they have few reserves tended to discourage the Greek divisions on this part of the front.

PARIS, April 5.—The Greek offensive is regarded in official circles here as having failed of its object, at least temporarily.

Reports of a complete check for the Greek troops in the Brusar sector of Asia Minor are confirmed. The entire Northern Greek army has been obliged to retreat.

The mobilization of the three additional contingents of conscripts called for is reported from Greece not to be yielding the forces that had been counted upon for the organization of a new offensive.

The Greek Legation here today denied reports that Prince Andreas of Greece, brother of King Constantine, had died from wounds received while fighting in Asia Minor. Prince Andreas has not left Athens, the Legation declared.

A London despatch on Monday quoted a Constantinople despatch to the *Evening News* as saying that Prince Andreas had died of wounds received in the Greco-Turkish fighting near Brusa.

8 KILLED AS AIRPLANE PLUNGES INTO CROWD

Occurred in Bolivia—Noted Canadian Flier Killed.

BUENOS AIRES, April 5.—Eight persons were killed and many were injured at La Paz, Bolivia, Sunday, when Lieut. Baudron, a French army aviator, lost control of his airplane during an exhibition flight and plunged into a crowd. Lieut. Baudron was among the killed.

OTTAWA, April 5.—Capt. J. A. Leroyer, who blazed the trail through the Northwest for the American army airplanes that flew to Alaska last year, was killed today in an airplane accident at Camp Borden. Capt. Leroyer in the war was officially credited with crashing seven enemy planes.

EX-KAISER CHARLES ON WAY TO EXILE

Deposed Austrian Ruler Is Due in Switzerland at Noon To-day.

By the Associated Press.

GRAZ, Styria, April 5.—The train on board which former Emperor Charles is a passenger left the Styrian frontier station at Fehring at 4:53 o'clock this afternoon.

VIENNA, April 5.—Announcement was made this evening by the Foreign Office that former Emperor Charles, who had been at Steinhilber, arrived today at Fehring, where he went aboard the Austrian train bound for Switzerland.

Charles entered his compartment in the train at 2:46 o'clock this afternoon, having had to wait the arrival of the train at Fehring for some time. In the meantime he had remained in the private car which had carried him from Steinhilber. It is reported that the former monarch will reach the Swiss frontier early Wednesday.

BERN, April 5.—The Swiss Government received telegraphic advice announcing that ex-Emperor Charles would arrive at Buchs, on the Swiss-Austrian frontier, at noon Wednesday.

The Swiss Government has ordered Col. Kessler to receive Charles and notify him of the Government's conditions for his return to Switzerland. The former Emperor is expressly prohibited from giving newspaper interviews in Buchs. He probably will go to Lucerne temporarily.

CHARLES IN MANIFESTO SAYS TIME IS NOT RIFE

LONDON, April 5.—Prior to his departure from Steinhilber former Emperor Charles expressed the conviction that he would return within a short period, and he was determined to do all in his power to bring about such a change of view in Europe as to make this possible, says the *Stamming* newspaper correspondent of the *London Times*. He drew up the following declaration, which, it is understood, will be published to-morrow by the British Government:

"His Majesty leaves the country because of his conviction that the moment has not yet come for him to take over the right of governing. He cannot permit maintenance of his right to entail disturbances in the present state of peace. He leaves the land as the crowned King of Hungary."

"CHARLES"

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